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How knowe you the fyrst persone: For he is spoken of
hymselfe: as I / me / vs / or we. Of this persone he but lone.
two latyn wordes. Ego and nos: with theyr obliques.

How knowe ye the seconde persone: For he is spoken
vnto: as thou / the / you / or ye. Of this persone he but
two latyn wordes. tu / & vos: with theyr obliques / and
euery vocatyue case. How knowe ye the thyrde per-
sone: For he is spoke of: as he / hym / his / them / or they
And all casual wordes be of the thyrde persone: out ta-
ke ego & nos / tu & vos: with theyr obliques / and euery
vocatyue case. How many cases ben there: vi. & noia
tyue / the genytyue / the datyue / the accusatyue / the vo-
catyue / & the ablatyue. How knowe you the noiaty-
ue case to the verbe: For he answereth to this questyon
who / or what: and cometh before the verbe: excepte in
voyces of the imperatyue mode / & some voyces of the
optatyue mode. Also somtyme whan I haue this en-
gyllyshe there / here / or it is: and in certayne interrogacy-
ons. How knowe you the genytyue case: For whan
this sygne of cometh after a nowne substantyue / or a
verbe substantyue: the worde that foloweth of: shal be
put comonly in the genytyue case. But this sygne of fo-
lowynge a nowne partytyue / dystybutyue / compara-
tyue / or superlatyue with other put pertytyuely: is sy-
gne of the genytyue case / or & accusatyue case w inter /
or the ablatyue case w ex. Also whan two substanty-
ues come togyder: yf & one be hauer of & other: & hauer
shall be put in to the genytyue case. How knowe you
the datyue case For to before a nowne / or a pronome
wout bodyly mouynge: is the sygne of the datyue case
& wth bodyly mouynge: is comonly sygne of & accusa-
tyue case with this prepofycō ad. How knowe you

1. p. sone.
2. & 3. m. casus
oblic. 4. oēs per-
terne. 5. maius
et vocatum.
Thyrde
persone

Cases.

noiatyue
Nola interro-
gationis / infiniti-
ui et relatiui: num-
q̄ respondens
questioni.

genytyue
Sūt adiectiua
oīa verba alia
a sum quod in
rum substanti-
uum est.

Datyue

Accus-
tyue

Acci. stang.

A. iij.

vocatpue case: For he cometh after a verbe: and
 answereth to the questyon whome/ or what. Also in w
 a to wyl serve to the accusatpue case. And in without
 a to wyl serve to p ablatpue case. ¶ How knowe you p
 vocatpue vocatpue case: for he is called or spokē to. ¶ How kno
 we you p ablatpue case: In/ with/ by/ thrygh: for: from
 fro/ than: and by after p comparatpue degre be sygnes
 of the ablatpue case. For withstandynge some of them
 be other whyles sygnes of other case. Of after a no
 ne adiectpue/ verbe adiectpue/ partypciple/ gerundpue
 or supyne: is the sygne of the ablatpue case with a pre
 polypcon. ¶ How many declenon of noyones ben the
 re: fyue. The fyyst/ the seconde/ the thyrde/ the fourth
 the fyfth.

Fyyst declenon

¶ How knowe you the fyyst declenon of noyones: For the genytpue/ and the datpue case synguler the nomynatpue/ & the vocatpue case plurell endeth in a dyptonge the accusatpue in am/ the vocatpue/ & the ablatpue in a/ the genytpue plurell in ay/ the accusatpue in as/ the datpue & the ablatpue in is. But of these noyones in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima/ dea/ filia/ mulaq/ nata

Cum dña/ famula/ libertaq/ iungis equabus

His addas afina/ vix plura videbis in usu

Poeta

¶ Nominatiuo hic poeta/ genitiuo huius tae/ datiuo huic tae/ actō hunc tam/ vocatiuo o poeta/ ablatō ab hoc poeta. In plurali ntō/ hi poetae/ genitiuo horum tar/ datiuo his tis/ accusatiuo hos tas/ vocatiuo o tae ablatiuo ab his tis. ¶ Nominatiuo hec musa/ genitiuo huius sae/ datiuo huic sae/ accusatiuo hanc sam/ vocatiuo o musa/ ablatiuo ab hac sa. In plurali nominatiuo he sae/ genitiuo har/ sarum/ datiuo his sis/ accusatiuo

Musa

as/bctō o fac/ablō ab his lis. ¶ **How knowe you** **Seconde**
 the secōnde declenſon of nouns: for the genytyue ca declenſon.
 ſe ſynguler/the nominatyue/ & the vocatyue plurel en
 de in i/the datyue/ & the ablatyue ſynguler in o/the ac
 cuſatyue in um. Whan the noiatyue caſe ſynguler en
 deth in r/oz in um: ꝑ vocatyue ſhal be lyke hym. Whan
 the noiatyue endeth in us: the vocatyue ſhall ende in e
 excepte deus/and agnus: that make the vocatyue lyke
 the noiatyue. Alſo filiſ that maketh fili. And whan ꝑ
 noiatyue endeth in ius: ꝑ it be a propre name of a man
 the vocatyue ſhall ende in i/as hic bzicius/bctō o bzici/
 the genytyue plurell in ozum/the datyue and the abla
 tyue in is/the accuſatyue in os. ¶ All nouns of ꝑ neu
 tre gendre of what declenſon ſo euer they be ſhall haue
 thre caſes lyke in bothe nombres: the noiatyue: ꝑ accu
 ſatyue/ & the vocatyue/ & theſe thre caſes in the plurell
 nombze/ ꝑ they be declyned: ſhal ende in a: excepte am
 bo/ & duo that make the neutre in o. ¶ In plurali ntō **Duo.**
 duo/due/duo:gtō oz/arum/oz:dtō obus/abus/obus
 actō duos/as/duo:vocatiuo o/e/o/ablō obus/abus/
 ob°. Lyke wyle is ambo declyned. ¶ Itō hic magiſter **Magiſter**
 gtō huius tri:dtō huic tro:actō hūc trū:btō o ter:ablō
 ab hoc tro. In pli ntō hi tri:gtō hoz troz/dtō hys tris:
 actō hos tros:btō o tri/ablō ab his tris. ¶ Itō hec fa
 gus:gtō huius gi:dtō huic go:actō hanc gum:btō o ge **Fagus**
 ablatiuo ab hoc go. In plurali ntō he gi:gtō hozum go
 rum:dtō his gis:actō has gos:btō o gi:ablatiuo ab his
 gis. ¶ Itō hoc ſcānū:gtō hui° ni:dtō huic no:actō hoc **Scānū.**
 num:btō o num:ablō ab hoc no. In pli ntō hec na:gtō
 hoz noz:dtō his nis:actō hec na:btō o na:ablō ab his
 nis. ¶ Nouns adiectyues of the fyrſt declenſon: & the
 ſeconde be declyned after this noun bon°. ¶ Itō bpi **Bonus**

inueniuntur
 alia: sed non in
 frequenti plu.

**Thyde
declension.**

nus/bona/bonū:gtō ni/ne/nī:dtō no/ne/no:actō i
nam nū:vtō ne/na/nū:ablō no/na/no In plī ntō ni
ne/na/gtō nozū/naz/noz:dtō nis/actō nos/nas/na/
vtō in/ne/na:ablatiuo nis. ¶ How knowe you þ thyz
de declenſon of nownes: for the genytyue caſe ſyngr
ler endeth in is/ the datyue in i/ þ accuſatyue in em/ þ
vocatyue ſhall be lyke the nomynatyue: excepte in gre
ke woꝝdes: the ablatyue in e/ ſomtymes in i/ ſomtyme
both in e/ and in i. The nomynatyue/ the accuſatyue/
and the vocatyue in es: yf it be of the neutre in a/ the ge
nytyue plurell in um/ or in iam: the datyue and þ abla
tyue in bus. ¶ Theſe nownes make þ accuſatyue ſyn
guler bothe in em/ and in in.

Em dat et in turris: torquis cum burgi securis
Et reſtis/ pilppis/ febris/ peluiſq; bipennis.
¶ Theſe nownes in theſe verſes folowynge maket
the accuſatyue ſynguler in in onely.

Hec dant in tantum: tigris/ tibus/ tiberiſq;
Muguderis/ tullis/ ſyrtis/ bis/ ſicq; catibdis
Arapolis/ ſiris/ thetis/ ac thetios/ adde
Grecula que recto dant is ſunt conſocianda.

Flos.

¶ Ntō hic flos/ gtō huius ris/ dtō huic ri: actō hūc rem
vtō o flos/ ablō ab hoc re. In plī ntō hi res/ gtō horū
rū/ dtō his ib⁹/ actō hos res: vtō o res/ ablō ab his ib⁹

Munus

¶ Ntō hoc munus/ gtō hui⁹ muneris/ dtō huic ri/ actō
hoc nus/ vtō o nus/ ablō ab hoc re. In plī ntō hec ra:
gtō horū ruz/ dtō his ribus/ actō hecra/ vtō o ra/ ablō
ab his ribus.

Sacerdos.

¶ Ntō hic ꝛ hec ſacerdos/ gtō huius otis
dtō huic oti/ actō hūc ꝛ hāc ote/ vtō o dos/ ablō ab hoc
ꝛ ab hac dote. In plī ntō hi ꝛ he dotes/ gtō horū et hāz
dotū/ dtō his otib⁹/ actō hos et has tes/ vtō o tes/ ablō
ab his dotibus.

Dynnis

¶ Nominatiuo hic et hec ois ꝛ hoc oē.

Que in im ſolis
actiſſi emittunt
faciē abſiſſi
i/ ſolis.

ito am
aravis

grō hui⁹ nis. dtō huic oī. actō hūc et hāc oēm & hoc oīne
 btō o oīs & o oīne abltō ab hoc & ab hac & ab hoc oīni. In
 plri ntō hi & he oēs & hec oīa. grō hoz haz hoz oīn: dtō
 his oībus actō hos & has oēs vel oīs et hec oīa btō o oēs
 et o oīa/ abltō ab his oīnibus. ¶ How knowe you the fourth de
 fourth declenſon of nownes: for the genytyue caſe ſyn clenſon.
 guler/ the nomynatyue the accuſatyue/ and the vocaty
 ue plurell ende in ſ the datyue ſynguler in ui the accu
 ſatyue in um/ the vocatyue ſhal be lyke ꝑ nomynatyue
 the ablatyue in u/ the genytyue plurell in um/ the da
 tyue/ & the ablatyue in ibus/ but theſe nownes in theſe
 ſe verſes ſolo wyngge make in ubus.

Plurali ternis/ et ſextis dant ubus actus
 Doctus/ actus/ queſtus/ trib⁹ / & laſus/ & ſpecus/ arc⁹
 Datus/ adde veſtus/ ſpecu/ queſcus/ quoz/ arcus
 ¶ Nominatiuo hec manus/ genitiuo huius nus/ dati
 uo huic nui/ accuſatiuo hanc num/ vocatiuo o manus/ Manus
 ablatiue ab hac nu. In plurali he man⁹/ genitiuo haz
 num/ datiuo his ibus/ accuſatiuo has nus/ vocatiuo o
 nus/ abltō ab his ibus. ¶ Nominatiuo hoc cornu/ geni
 tiuo huius cornu/ datiuo huic nu/ accuſatiuo hoc nu/ vo Cornu
 catiue o nu/ abltō ab hoc nu. In plri nominatiuo hec
 cornua grō hoz nuū/ dtō his nibus/ actō hec nua/ btō o
 nua abltō ab his nib⁹. ¶ How knowe you the fyfth de fyfth de
 clenſon of nownes: for the nomynatyue and the voca clenſon
 tyue ſynguler the nomynatyue the accuſatyue and the
 vocatyue plurell ende in es/ the genytyue/ and the da
 tyue in et/ ꝑ accuſatyue in em/ the ablatyue in e/ the ge
 nytyue plurell in erum/ the datyue and the ablatyue in
 ebus. All nownes of the fyfth declenſon lacke the geny
 tyue/ the datyue/ and the ablatyue caſe plurell: excepte
 theſe in theſe verſes ſolo wyngge.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis/sextis/genitilq;
 Plurali:nisi maneries/facielsq; dies/res
 Progenies/actes/sp^{ecies}/sic materielq;

meridies ¶ Actō hic meridies/gtō humis ei/dtō huic ei/actō hūc
 em/btō o es/ablō ab hoc e. In pl^{uri} ntō hi es/gtō horū
 erū/dtō his ebus/actō hos es/btō o es/ablō his ebus
 ¶ Noiatiuo hec res/gtō hui^{us} rei/dtō huic rei/actō hāc
 rem/btō o res/ablō ab hac re. In pl^{uri} noiatiuo he res
 gtō harum rerū/datiuo his rebus/accusatiuo has res
 vocatiuo o res/ablatiuo ab his rebus.

*iste pro
 ois an om
 nium*
How knowe you a pronowne: for it is a parte
 of reason put for a nowne: & betokeneth no cer
 tayne thyng of hymselfe but by the way of shewyng
 or rehersyng. ¶ How many pronownes be there: xv.
 ego/tu/sui/ille/ipse/hic/is/meus/tuus/suus/noster:
 vester/nostras/et vestras. To these may be added cer
 tayne compoūdes: as istic/idem/& hiccine. Of the whi
 che all lacke the vocatyue case: excepte tu me^{us}/noster/
 and nostras.

Deficiunt quinto pronomina cuncta

Tu/meus/et noster/cum nostras excipiuntur.

*quod pro
 mini
 dicit*
 ¶ How many thynges longe vnto a pronowe: vi. as
 to a nowne: fourme/figure/gendre/nombre/persone
 and case. ¶ How many formes ben there: ij. the pyma
 tyue & the dyryuatiue. ¶ How knowe you a pronow
 ne pyratyue: for he is not fourmed of an other wor
 de: as ego/tu/sui. ¶ How many pronownes pyraty
 ues be there: viij. Ego/tu/sui/ille/ipse/iste/hic/and is.
 Of the whiche eyght ego/and tu be onely demonstra
 tyues. Sui onely a relatyue: the other be somtyme de

Demon: mostratyues/and somtyme relatyues. ¶ How knowe
 Tratyue. you a pronowne demonstratyue. for by hym is som

Formes.
 Pyraty
 ue.

what sheweth: not spoken of before. And every pronome
 demonstratyue shall be suche gendre and nombre as
 the thyng is: that is shewed by hym. ¶ How knowe **Relatyue**
 ye a pronome relatyue: for by hym is somewhat reher
 sed: that was spoken of before. ¶ How knowe you a
 pronome deriyatyue: for he is formed of his pryma
 tyue: as meus of ego/ noster of nos. ¶ How many pro **Deriyas**
 nomines deriyatyues be there: vii. meus/ tuus/ suus/ tyues.
 noster/ vester/ nostras/ and vestras. Of the whiche. vii
 all may be called demonstratyues: excepte suus/ sua/ suū
 that is alwaye a relatyue. ¶ In every nomine and pro
 nomine possessyue is vnderstande the genytyue case of
 his prymatyue: to whome the adiectyue/ and the rela
 tyue may be referred. ¶ How many fygures of pnom **fygures**
 nes be there: ii. the symple as is: the componude as idē
 ¶ How many gendres of pronomes ben there: v the **Gendres**
 masculyne as hic/ femynyne as hec/ the neutre as hoc
 the comyn of two: as hic et hec nostras/ the comyn of
 thre: as ego/ tu/ sui. ¶ How many declensions of pnomi **Declen**
 nes ben there: foure the fyrste/ the secōde/ the thyrde **sons.**
 the fourth. ¶ How knowe you the fyrst declension: for
 the genytyue/ and the datyue case synguler endeth in i
 ¶ How many pronomes be of that declension: iii. ego
 tu/ sui. ¶ Nō ego/ gō mei/ dō michi/ actō me/ bō ca
 ret ablatiuo me. In plurali nō nos/ gō nostrū bel no
 stri/ dō nobis/ actō nos/ bō caret/ abltō nobis. ¶ Nō
 tu/ genitiuo tui/ dō tibi/ accusatiuo te/ vocatiuo o tu
 ablatiuo te. In plurali nō vos/ gō vestrum bel vestri
 dō vobis/ actō vos/ bō o vos/ ablatiuo vobis. ¶ Nō **Sui.**
 caret gō sui/ datiuo sibi/ actō se/ bō caret/ ablatiuo se
 In plurali nō caret: gō sui: dō sibi: actō se: bō caret
 abltō se. ¶ How knowe you p secunde declension of pro

In hoc pnomi sole vides numeru, casu
 genus, declinatio, persona, figura

nownes: for the genetyue case syngettel endeth in ius
 o: in ius the datyue in i o: in c. ¶ How many pronow
 nes be of that declenſon: v. Ille ipſe iſte hic & is and
 theſe. viii. nownes with theyr compoundes vnus/to
 tus/solus/vllus/alter alius quis & vter. Of the whiche
 viii. nownes vnus/totus and ſolus onely haue the vo
 catyue caſe.

¶ Verſus

Pone vocatiuos cum totus/solus/et vnus

Sed non in reliquis quorū genitiuus in ius

Ille.

¶ Actō ille illa illud/gtō illius/dtō illi/actō illū illā illō
 vtō caret/ablō illo illa illo. In plūri ntō illi ille illa/gtō
 illoꝝ illaꝝ illoꝝ/dtō illis/actō illos illas illa/vtō caret
 ablatiuo illis. ¶ Ipſe ſa ſū & iſte iſtud be lyke wyſe des
 clyned.

	hic		hūc
Actō	hec/gtō huius/dtō huic/actō hāc/vtō caret		
	hoc		hoc
	hoc	hi	hoꝝ
Ablō	hac	In plūri ntō. he/gtō/	haꝝ/dtō his
	hoc	hec	hoꝝ

	hos		
Actō	has	vtō caret	Ablō his
	hec		

Is

¶ Pōiatiuo is/ea/id:gtō eius/dtō ei/actō eum/eā/id/
 vtō caret/ablō eo/ea/eo. In plūri ntō ii/ee/ea:gtō eoꝝ
 eaꝝ/eoꝝ/dtō iis/vl eis:aco eos/eas/ea:vtō caret:ablō
 iis/vel eis. ¶ Actō vnus. vna/vnū:gtō vnus/dtō vni/
 actō vnū. vnā/vnū:vtō vne/vna. vnū:ablō vno/vna.
 vno. In plūri ntō vni/vne/vna/gtō vnoꝝ/vnaꝝ/vnoꝝ
 dtō vnīs/actō vnos/vnas/vna/vtō vni/vne/vni abla
 tiuo vnīs. ¶ This nowne vnus is not vled in the plu

Unus

rell nōbre: but whan he is Joyned with a nōwne that
lacketh the synguler nombze. ¶ **Cot^o** & solus be lyke
wylse declyned. Also bll^o / blla / bllū: alter: altera: alterū
alius / alia / aliud: and bter / btra btrū be lyke wylse des-
clyned: saue that they lacke the vocatpue case. ¶ **Stō**

quis / qui / que / quod / vel quid / qđo cuius: dđo cui: actō **Quis.**
quem / quam / quod / vel quid: vocatiuo caret: ablatiui
quo vel qui / quabel qui / quo vel qui. In plūri nōiatiui

qui / quee / quae: qđo quor / quaz / quor: dđo qđs vel qui
bus: actō quo / quas / que: bđo caret: abltō quis vel qui
bus. ¶ **How knowe you** p̄ thyrde declenſon of pronow-
nes: for the genityue case synguler endeth in i / in e / &

in i the datyue in o / in e and in o. ¶ **How many** pro-
nōwnes be of that declenſon: b. meus tuus / suus / no-

ſter and beſter. ¶ **Stō** meus / a / um: qđo mei / e / i: dđo
meo / e / o: actō meū / am / um: vocatiui mi / mea / ū: abla-

tiui meo / a / o. In plūri nōi mei / e / a: qđo meor / arū / orū
dđo meis: actō meos / as / a: bđo mei / e / a: ablatio meis.

¶ **Stō** noſter / a / ū: qđo i / e / i: dđo o / e / o: actō um / am / ū:
bđo nē / tra / trū: abltō nō / tra / tro. &c. ¶ **Tuus / suus /**

and beſter be declyned lyke wylse saue that they lacke p̄
vocatpue case. ¶ **How knowe you** p̄ fourth declenſon
of pronōwnes: for the genityue case synguler endeth

in atis / the datyue in ati. ¶ **How many** pronōwnes be
of that declenſon: ij. noſtras & beſtras: and this nōwne

cuias. ¶ **Stō** hic & hec nēas / & hoc noſtrate: qđo huius
tratis: dđo huic ati: actō hunc et hanc noſtrate: & hoc

ate: bđo o noſtras / et o te: ablatiui ab hoc & ab hac et ab
hoc noſtrati. In plurali ūntō hi & he tes / & hec tia: qđo hō

rum et harum & hōrū tū: dđo his tibus: actō hos & has
tes / vel tis & hec tia / bđo o tes / & o tia: abltō ab his tib^o

¶ **Lyke wylse** be bēas / and cuias declyned: saue that
they lacke the vocatpue case.

Acci. ſtan.

B. i.

**Veſtras
cuias.**

Verbe p
sonall.

Gendres.

Actyue.

Calefacio

Calefio

Conficio.

Coficioz.

A verbe

passiue.

A verbe

neutre.

Comyn.

How knowe you a verbe? for he is decayned w
mode & tens without case & artycle. And betos
keneth to do/ or to suffre/ or to be. ¶ How many maner
of verbes by there: i. a vbe personall/ & a verbe imper
sonall. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe personall? for he hath
nōbre & persone & a noiatiue case. ¶ How many thyns
ges longe to a verbe personall: viij. gendre/ mode/ tens
cōiugacyon/ figure/ forme/ nombre/ & persone. ¶ How
many gendres of verbes personalles be there: v. a vers
be actyue/ a verbe passiue/ neutre/ comyn/ & deponent
¶ How knowe you a verbe actyue? for he endeth in o
& by puttynge to r. maketh a passiue (out take facio &
his compoundes: that kepeth a in a composycyon) and
may gouerne an accusatiue case of a reasonable thynge
excepte iudeo/ interdico with fewe other. ¶ How kno
we ye a verbe passiue? for he betokeneth to suffre: and
endeth in r/ & by puttyge awaye r/ he toznerth to his ac
tyue/ as amo/ amo. These be the sygnes of a verbe pas
siue. am/ arte/ is/ was/ were/ or/ be. ¶ A verbe passiue
wyl haue after hym an ablatiue case w a preposycyon
of the doer/ or somtyme a datyue/ & before hym a noia
tyne case of the sufferer/ excepte the infynytiue lette it
¶ How knowe ye a verbe neutre? for he endeth in o/ &
may not take r ypon o: as disco/ studio: nor gouerne an
accusatiue case of a reasonable thynge after h̄. ¶ How
knowe ye a verbe comyn? for he hath ȝ lette of ȝ pas
siue/ & the sygnyfycacyon of the actyue/ and ȝ passiue
bothe. as largio/ to graūt/ or to be graunted. These be
verles comyn in these verles folowynge.

Largio/ experio/ venero/ moro/ osculo/ horro/

Crimino/ amplecto/ interpreto/ hospito/ adde

Deponēt ¶ How knowe you a verbe deponent? for he hath the
Sumit. letter of ȝ passiue: and betokeneth to do: as loquo/ eris

to speke: excepte nalscoz/ iralscoz/ tristoz/ & stomachoz: w^{ch} passiue nō certayne other. ¶ How many modes be there: vij. the i nūm^{br} p^{re}dicat^{ive}ue/ the imperat^{ive}ue/ the optat^{ive}ue/ & potēci^{al}ue/ c^{on}iunct^{ive}ue/ & & p^{re}sent^{ive}ue mode. ¶ How knowe riti t^{he}is you the ind^{ic}at^{ive}ue mode: For he sheweth or asketh a depōnē reason sothe or false. And to his mode wyll serue these tū: vt orz latyn wordes: quāq^{ue}/ et si/ tametsi. Also wordes in cūq^{ue} tus nat^{ur}as quicūq^{ue}: & wordes gēmyinat put infynytely: as quis Ind^{ic}at^{ive}ue. the whiche also wyll serue somtyme to the cōiunct^{ive}ue. ¶ How knowe you the imperat^{ive}ue mode Imperas For he byddeth or cōmandeth. ¶ How knowe you the t^{em}ue. optat^{ive}ue mode: For he wyllēth or desy^{re}eth/ & these woz optat^{ive}ue. des/ lette wolde god/ I praye god/ with other wordes of wylshynge be the sygnes of & optat^{ive}ue mode. Also these latⁱⁿ wordes: o/ btinā/ o/ vt and si/ put for btinā wyll serue to the optat^{ive}ue mode. ¶ How knowe you & Potēci^{al}ue potēci^{al}ue mode: For he hath the sygnifycacyon of one of these verbes/ possum/ volo/ or debeat: & the infynyt^{ive}ue mode of the verbe & be cometh of. And his sygnes in englyshe be these: may/ cā/ myght/ wolde/ sholde/ or ought w^{ch} other lyke. And he is formed in al tenses lyke the voyces of & optat^{ive}ue mode saue it/ that is & voyce of the p^{re}terplupfctēs in hym is also the voyce of the p^{re}terfctens: & he is put somtyme with the sygnes of the opt^{ive}ue mode/ & somtyme with the sygnes of the cōiunct^{ive}ue mode. ¶ How knowe you the cōiunct^{ive}ue mode: For he Joyneth a verbe to hym/ or hym selfe to an other. And the wordes in these verses folowynge wyll serue to the cōiunct^{ive}ue mode/ and many of them somtymes to the ind^{ic}at^{ive}ue mode.

Anteq^{ue}/ vt/ postq^{ue}/ nisi/ quā/ q^{ui}s/ vbi/ donec

An/ si/ cum dubitant: quasi/ quin/ ac si/ q^{ui}/ priusq^{ue}

Hec cōiunctiuos poscunt: licet/ adde quousq^{ue}

B. ij.

Issue pos
nat aliq^{ui}
in hoc mō
voces p^{re}
teriti p^{re}
fcti et f^u
turi cōi^u
ctiui.
Cōiun^{ct}
ctiue.

How knowe you the infynityue mode? For to before a verbe is þ sygne of the infynityue mode. And whā two verbes come togyder without a relatyue or a coniuncyon the latter shall be put in þ infynityue mode

The infynityue mode hath neyther nombze nor persone nor nomynatyue case: but comþly an accusatyue case before hym expressed or vnderstande. **H**ow many tenses be there? v. the presentēs: the preterimperfectens the preterperfectēs the preterpluperfectens &

Tenies.

Presentens

Preterim

Pfectens.

Preterp

fectens.

Preterplu

perfectens.

Futertēs

Fyrst con

iugacyon

Seconde

iugacōn

the futertens. **H**ow knowe you the presentēs? For he betokeneth the tyme that is now: as I loue. **H**ow knowe you þ preterimperfectens? for helpeketh of the tyme þ is past without any of these sygnes haue or had

as I loued or dyde loue. **H**ow knowe you þ preterperfectens? for he speketh of þ tyme that is past with this sygne haue hast or hath: as I haue loued thou hast loued he hath loued. **T**he preterperfectens is bled of

tentymes for the preterimperfectēs: bothe in latyn ma

kynges & in cōstruccyon. **H**ow knowe ye þ preterpluperfectens? for he speketh of the tyme þ is past w this sygne had or haddest: as I had loued thou haddest lo

ued. **H**ow knowe you the futertens? for he speketh of þ tyme þ is to come comynly with this sygne / shall or wyll: as I shall loue: or wyll loue: thou shalt loue or wyllte loue. **H**ow many coniugacyōs be there? foure

The fyrste the seconde the thyrde the fourth. **H**ow knowe you a verbe of the fyrst coniugacyon? for in declynnge he hath a lōge before the re in the actyue voyce or before ris in þ passyue voyce: as amare amaris

excepte dare circū dare venū dare pessū dare satī dare re the whiche haue a shorte. **H**ow of þ seconde coniugacyon? for in declynnge he hath e lōge before the re in the actyue voyce & before ris in þ passyue voyce: as

docere doceris. ¶ How of the. iij. coniugacyon? For in Thyrð cō
declinyng he hath e shorþe before þ re in the actyue voyce iugacion.
ce: or before ris in the passyue voyce: as legete/legeris

¶ How of the fourth cōiugacyon? For the declinyng fourth cō
he hath i longe before þ re in the actyue voyce: & before iugacyon
ris in the passyue voyce: as audire audiris. ¶ How ma
ny figures of verbes be there? iij. the symple as taceo: þ
compounde as conticeo: the decompoūde as cōticesco.

¶ How many fourmes of verbes ben there? ij. the pry
matyue as lego: the deriyuatyue as lectito. ¶ How ma
ny nobres be there? ii. the synguler as lego: þ plurell as

legimus. ¶ How many persones be there? iij. þ fyrst as
lego legimus: the seconde as le gis legitis: þ thyrde as
legit legūt. Amo: amas: amau: amare: amādi: do: dū:

amatū tu amās amatur? (to loue) Occo doces docui
docere docēdi do dū doctū ctu docēs doctur? (to teche).

Ego legis legi legere legēdi do dū lectū lectu legens
lecturus (to rede) Audio audis audiui audire audien
di do dum auditū tu audiens auditurus (to here)

Amo/as/t	I loue.	Amam ⁹ /atis/amāt	
Doceo/ces/cet:	I teche.	In pli. Docem ⁹ /cet:/docēt	Indicati
Lego/gis/git.	I rede.	Legim ⁹ /gitis/legūt	uo modo
Audio/is/it.	I here.	Audim ⁹ ditis diunt tpe pñti.	

Amabam. I loued: or I dyde loue.

Docebam.

Legebam. bas/bat. In plurali bamus/batis/bant. Preterito

Audiebam.

Amau. I haue loued.

Docui.

Legi. isti/it. In plurali imus/istis/erunt bel ere. Preterito

Audiui.

Acci. sang.

B. iij:

preterito Amaueram/ I had loued.
 plusq̃per Docueram/
 fecto. Legeram/ ras/rat. In plī ramus/ratis/rant.
 Audiueram/

futuro. Amabo/ I shall loue/or I wyll loue.
 Docebo/ bis/bīt. In plī bimus/bitis/bunt.
 Legam/
 Audiam/ es/et. In plī emus/etis/ent.

Impati- Ama/et. Louethou Amamus/amate/ament.
 uo modo Doce/at. Doceamus/docete/doceant.
 tpe pñti. Lege/at. In plī Legamus/legite/legant.
 Audi/at. audimus/audite/audiant.

futuro. Amato(loue thou/or he)emus/atote/anto bel antote.
 Doceto here after ceam⁹/tote/cento bel cētote.
 Legito/tu bel ille. In plī gam⁹/itote/gūto/bel gūtote
 Auditor amus/tote/diſito/bel diūtote

optatiuo Amarem/ Wolde to god I loued.
 modo tpe Docerem/
 pñti vt. Legerem/ res/ret. In plī btinā remus/retis/rent.
 Audirem/

¶ Caret preterito imperfecto. Quidā tñ volunt bo-
 cem presentis esse ⁊ preteriti imperfecti.

Itō pñe/ Amauerim/ I praye god I haue loued.
 cto, btinā Docuerim/
 Legerim/ ris/vit. In plī btinam rimus/ritis/ript.
 Audiuerim/

Preterito Amauissē Wolde to god I had loued.
 plusq̃pñe Docuissē/

cto. vtinā Legissem/ les/let. In pli vtinā semus/setis/sent.
Audiuissem/

Futuro. Amem (Let me loue) ames (loue) amet (let hym loue)
vtinam Doceam/ In pli vtinā amemus (let vs loue) ametis
Legam/ (loue ye) ament (let them loue).
Audiam as/at. In pli vtinā amus/atis/apr.

Potentia Amarem/ I wolde/sholde/or ought to loue.
li modo tē Docerem/
poze pñti. Legrem/ res/ret. In pli remus/retis/rent.
Audirem/

Caret preterito imperfecto.

Preterito Amauissem I wolde/sholde/or ought to haue loued.
perfecto. Docuissem;
Legissem/ les/let. In pli semus/setis/sent.
Audiuissem/

Preterito Amauissem I had loued.
plusq̃per Docuissem
fecto. Legissem les/let. In plurali semus/setis/sent.
Audiuissem

Cicero q̃s Amem I may loue or can loue es/et. In pli emus/etis
negat hoc Doceam cent.
Futuro. Legam as/at. In pli amus/atis/ant.
Audiam

Cōiuncti Amem (When I loue) es/et. In pli emus/etis/ent.
uomō tpe Doceam
pñti. Cū. Legam as/at. In pli amus/atis/ant.
Audiam/

Præterito Amarem. When I loued / or dyde loue.
imperfecto. Docerem.
Cum, Legerem. res / ret. In plurali remus / retis / rent.
 Audirem.

Præterito Amauerim. When I haue loued.
perfecto. Docuerim.
Cū, Legerim. ris / rit. In plī cū rimus / ritis / rint.
 Audiuerim.

Præterito Amauissem. When I had loued.
plusq̃ perfecto. Docuissem.
Cū, Legissem ses / set. In plī cū semus / setis / sent.
 Audiuissem.

Futuro. Amaues. When I shall loue.
Cum, Docues.
 Lege. ris / rit. In plī rimus / ritis / rint.
 Audiue.

Amare. to loue. **Amauisse** (to haue or had loued)
Impati Docere. **Præterito** Docuisse.
uo modo Legere. **perfecto et** Legisse.
tp̃e p̃f̃iti. Audire. **plusq̃ perfecto.** Audiuisse.

Futuro. Auditurum (to loue) **Amans**
 Doctur esse. Gerūdia vel participa. Docē. di. de. dū
 Lecturum. lia verba sunt hec. **Legens**
 Auditurum. **Audiens**

Supina. Amatum (to loue) **Amatu** (to be loued)
 Doctum. **Doctu.**
 Lectum. **Lectu.**
 Auditum. **Auditū.**

Duo pti: Amans
 cipiabeni Docens
 fit ab hoc Legens
 Vbo: alte: Audiens
 cū pñtis:
 vt

Alterū pñtis futuri: vt

Amaturus
 Docturus
 Lecturus
 Auditurus

Amor/aris/atus sum/ari/amatus/amandus.
 Doceo/eris/doctus sum/doceri/doctus/docendus
 Legor/legeris/lectus sum/legi/lectus/legendus.
 Audio/vis/auditus sū/audiri/audit⁹/audiēdus

Indicati Amor
 uo modo Doceo
 tpe pñti. Legor
 Audio

I am loued.

ris vel re/tur. In pñti mur/mini/tur.

Preterito Ama:
 impfecto. Doce:
 Lege:
 Audie:

I was loued.

bar/baris vel bare bat. In pñti bamur bas
 (mini bantur.

Preterito Amatus
 perfectio. Doctus
 Lectus
 Auditus

I haue be loued.

sum vel fui: tus es vl fuisti: tus est vel fuit:
 In plurali ti sumus vel fuimus: ti estis vel
 fuistis: ti sunt fuerunt vel fuerint:

Preterito Amatus
 plusq̃per Doctus
 fectio. Lectus
 Auditus

I had be loued.

erā vel fuerā: tus eras vel fueras: tus erat
 vel fuerat. In pñti ti eramus vel fueram⁹:
 ti eratis vel fueratis: ti erant vel fuerant.

futuro. Amabo:
 Docebo:
 Legar
 Audiar

I shall be loued.

beris vel bere bit. In pñti bīmur bōnini bī
 (tur.
 eris vel ere etur. In pñti emur emini entur

Impati' Amare be thou loued. etur. In pli emur/emi/entur.
uo modo Docere
tpe pfici. Legere. atur. In plurali amur/mini/antur.
Audire.

be thou/or he loued here after.

futuro. Amator emur/aminoz/antur.
Docetoz tu bel ille. In pli amur/ceminoz/centoz.
Legitoz legamur/giminoz/guntoz.
Auditoz audimur/diminoz/diutoz.

optatiuo Ama: wolde to god I were loued.
modo tpe Doce: ret/teris/bel tere/ret. In pli bt remur/remini
pfici bt. Audis (centur.

¶ Caret preterito imperfecto.

Ptes pfe Amatus I pray god I haue beloued.
cto, btina Doctus sim/bel fuerim:tus sis/bel fueris:tus sit bt
Lectus fuerit. In pli bt ti simus bel fuerimus:ti si
Auditus tis/bel fueritis:ti sint bel fuerint.

Preterito Amatus Wolde god I had be loued
plus q pfe Doctus essem/bel fuille/tus esses bel fuilles/tus esset
cto, btina Lectus bel fuillet. In pli bt ti essemus bel fuillem?
Auditus ti essetis bel fuilletis/ti essent bel fuissent.

Amer (let me be loued) meris bel ere (be thou be loued)
amet (let hy be loued) In pli bt amemur (let vs be lo
ued) amemini (be ye loued) ametur (let them be loued)
Docear.
futuro. Legar. aris/bel are/atur. In pli bt amur/ami/anf.
btinam Audiar.

Potentia Ama I wolde/holde/oꝝ ought to be loued.
 li modo tē Doceꝝ
 poꝝe pſiti. Legeꝝ rer/reris/ bſ rere/ret. In pſi remur/remi/rent.
 Audis

Caret pꝛeterito imperfecto.

Pꝛeterito Amatus I wolde holde/oꝝ ought to haue be loued.
 perfecto. Doctus ellem bel fuiſſe/tus elles bel fuiſſes/tus eſſet
 Lectus bel fuiſſet. In pſi ti eſſemus bel fuiſſemus/
 Auditus ti eſſetis bel fuiſſetis/ti eſſent bel fuiſſent.

Amatus I had be loued.
 Pꝛeterito Doctus eſſembel fuiſſe/tus eſſes bſ fuiſſes/tus eſſet
 pluſqꝛperfecto. Lectus bel fuiſſet. I pſi ti eſſemus bel fuiſſemus/ti
 Auditus eſſetis bel fuiſſetis/ti eſſent bel fuiſſent.

Amer(I may/oꝝ can be loued)eris bel ere/etur. In pſi
 futuro. Docear (emur/emini/entur.
 Legar aris bel are/atur. In pſi amur/amini/antur.
 Audiar

Amar(Whan I am loued)eris bel ere/etur. In pſi cū
 Cōiuncti Docear (amemur/emini/entur.
 uomō tpe Legar. aris bel are/aſ. In pſi cū amur/amini/aſ.
 pñti. Cū. Audiar.

Ama: Whan I was loued.
 Pꝛeterito Doceꝝ
 imperfecto. Lege rer/reris/bel rere/retur. In pſi cū remur/remi
 Cum. Audis (ni/rentur.

Amatus Whan I haue be loued.
 Pꝛo per: Doctus ſim bel fuerim/tus ſis bel fueris/tus ſit bel
 facto. Cū. Lectus fuerit. In pſi cū ti ſimus bel fuerimus/ti ſi
 Auditus tis bel fueritis/ti ſint bel fuerint.

Preterito Amatus Iohan I had be loued
plusq̃per Doctus essem bel fuissē: tus esses bel fuisses/ tus eēt
fecto. Cū. Lectus bel fuisset. In p̃tri cū ti essem? vl̃ fuissē?
Auditus ti essetis bel fuissetis: ti essent bel fuissent.

Futuro. Amatus Iohan I had be loued
Cum Doctus ero bel fuero: tus eris bel fueris: tus erit vl̃
Lectus fuerit. In p̃tri cū ti erimus bel fuerim? ti
Auditus eritis bel fueritis: ti erint bel fuerint.

Infiniti Amari to be loued amātū to haue o: had beloued
uo modo. Doceri Preterito p̃ doctum
Legi fecto & plusq̃ lectū esse bel tum fuisse.
Audiri perfecto auditum

Futuro amatum iri bel amandū esse: to be loued.

Duo pti:		
ripiabeni Amatus		Amandus
ut ab hoc Doctus	Alteri posterioris	Docendus
verbo pal Lectus	futuri: vt	Legendus
siuo alteri Auditus		Audiendus
scribit: vt		

Forme of tenles. **O**f the preterperfectens of p̃ indicatyue mode be
 bui. tenles formed/ the preterpluperfectēs of the
 same mode: by chaungynge i in to e shorte & puttynge
 to rā: as amaui amauerā: the preterperfectens of the
 optatyue mode: & the coniunctyue mode: by chaungynge
 i in to e shorte: and puttynge to rim: as amaui amaues
 rim: the futertens of the coniunctyue mode: by chaun
 gynge i in to e shorte: & puttynge to ro: as amaui amas
 uero: the preterpluperfectēs of the optatyue mode: of
 the potencypall mode: and of the coniunctyue mode: by
 puttynge to s and sem: as amaui amauiſſē The preter
 perfectēs of the infinytyue mode by puttynge to s and

se: as amauū amauisse. ¶ How many concordances of gra-
mer be there. iiii. the fyrst bytwene þ nominatyue case of grammer
and the verbe. ¶ The secūde bytwene the adiectyue &
the substantyue. ¶ The thyrde bytwene the relatyue &
the antecedens. ¶ The noiatyue case & the verbe must
accoorde in nombze & persone. ¶ The adiectyue must ac-
corde wth his substantyue in case / gendze / & nombze. But
nownes partityues / distributyues / cōparatyues / or su-
perlatyue degrees / & other lyke put partytyuely: shall
accoorde in gendze wth the genytyf case / or þ other case þ
soloweth: & is gouerned of them. ¶ The relatyue shall
accoorde wth his antecedent in gendze / nōbze / & persone.

How knowe you a partycyple. For he is a parte
of reason declyned with case: & taketh parte of a cyple.
nowne & parte of a verbe. What taketh he of a nowne
case / gendze / & nombze. What of verbe. tens / signyfica-
cyon / & fygure. ¶ How many thynges longe to a party-
cyple: vi. gendze / case / tens / signyfycacyon / nōbze / & fy-
gure. ¶ How many gendzes of partycyples be there: iiii.
the masculyne as amatus: þ feminyne as amata: þ neu-
tre as amatu: the comyn of thze as hic & hec & hoc amās
¶ How many cases of partycyples be there: vi. as be of
nownes. ¶ How many tenles of partycyples be there:
iiii. a partycyple of the presentens / a participle of þ pre-
tertens / a participle of the fyrst future & an other of the
latter future. ¶ How knowe you a partycyple of þ pre-
sentens: For his englyshe endeth in ynge / as louyge: &
his latyn endeth in ans / or in ens: as amās docēs ¶ Of
whome is the partycyple of þ presentens formed: Of
the fyrst persone singuler nombze of þ preterperfectēs
of the indycatyue mode: by chaūgrnge the last syllable
in to n and s. as amabā amans / loq̄bar loquens / poterā
potens: out take p̄sens / absens / & iens of ibā / quiens of
quibā / with theyr cōpoundes: that make theyr gernus

Arctian.

C.ii.

A party

cyple.

Gendze.

Cases.

Tens.

Presentens.

ynge &

+ p̄terperfectēs

except

ones.

dyues in vndi vndo vndū. And the genyptue case syn-
 guler the partycple of ꝑ presentens in vntis excepte
 ambio: that maketh ambiendi and ambientis. ¶ How
 knowe you a partycple of the fyrst futertens. For he be-
 tokeneth to do: or about to do: & his latyn endeth in rus
 as lecturus to rede: or aboute to rede out take the party-
 cple as the fyrst futertens that come of verbes neutre
 passyues: & of sū es fut: with certayne of his cōpoundes
 ¶ Of whome is he formed. Of the latter supine by put-
 tyng to rus as lectu lectur: out take nasciturus of nas-
 co: ignosciturus of ignosco. Also futurus of sum & fio.
 ¶ How knowe you a partycple of the pretertens. For
 his englishe endeth in d / t or n: as loued / taught / slayn
 & his latyn endeth in tus / us / rus / or uis: as amatus /
 visus / nexus / mortuus. ¶ Of whome is he formed. Of
 the latter supine by puttyng to s: as doctus doct: out
 take mortuus of morio. ¶ How knowe you the party-
 cple of the last futertens. For he betokeneth to suffre
 lyke the infynyptue mode of the passyue voyce: & his la-
 tyn endeth in dus: as amandus to be loued. ¶ Of who-
 me is he formed. Of ꝑ genyptue case synguler of ꝑ par-
 tycple of the ꝑsentens: by chaūgyng tis in to dus: as
 amatus amandus. ¶ Of a verbe actyue & a verbe neu-
 tre that hath the supines: comen. ii. partycples: one of
 the presentens & an other of ꝑ fyrst futertēs: as amās
 amaturus / currens cursurus. But of suche ꝑ lacke ꝑ su-
 pynes cometh but onely the partycple of ꝑ presentēs:
 as of timeo cometh onely time. ¶ Of a verbe passyue
 come two partycples: one of the pretertēs & an other
 of the last futertens: as amatus amāus. But of suche
 passyues / whose actyues lacke ꝑ supynes / cometh one
 ꝑ ꝑ partycple of ꝑ last futertens: as of timeo cometh
 onely timēdus. ¶ Of a verbe deponent / ꝑ he haue the
 supynes: cometh the partycples: one of ꝑ presentens

do do: or
 about do

Of ꝑ pre-
 tertens.

to n: as
 to n: as

Of the las-
 ter futu-
 re.

to n: as
 to n: as

an other of the p^retertēs / & an other of p^r fyll futertēs
as of loquor cometh loquēs / locutus / locuturus. ¶ Of
a verbe comyn come. iiii. partycples: one of p^r p^rens
& an other of the latter futertēs: as of largior come lar
giens / largitus / largiturus / largiēdus. ¶ How many
nōbres of partycples be there: ii. p^r syngulier as amās
the plurell as amāres. ¶ How many fygyres of party
cples be there: ii. the symple as legēs: the cōpōnde as
perlegēs. ¶ Itō hic & hec & hoc amāns / g^rō huius tis /
d^rō huic ti / actō hūc & hāc tē: & hoc amās / b^rō o amās /
ablō ab hoc et ab hac et hoc te. In plurali ntō hi et he
tes: et hec tia / g^rō horum et harum et horum tuum / d^rō
his tibus / accusatiuo hos et has tes: et hec tia / vocati
uo o tes: et o tia / ablō ab his tibus. ¶ Itō amaturus /
a / um: genitiuo ri / re / ri: d^rō ro / re / ro: accusatiuo rū / rā
rum: b^rō re / ra / rum: ablatiui ro / ra / ro. In pli ntō ri /
re / ra: g^rō roy / ray / ray: d^rō tur: actō ros / ras / ra: b^rō
ri / re / ra: ablō amaturis. ¶ Itō amat^r a / um: & aman
dus / a / um (belyke wyle declyned). ¶ How many ma
ner of wyle may p^r boyce of the partycple be chaūged
in to a nōwne: iiii. maner wyle: p^r fyll whan he is con
strued w^o an other case: than p^r verbe that he cometh of
as doctus grammatice: the seconde by composycyon:
as doctus indoctus: the thyrde by comparylon: as do
ctius doctior doctissimus: the fourth whan he sygnify
eth no tyme: as amandus. id est amari dignus.

How knowe you an aduerbe: for he is a parte of
reason vndeclyned that is Joyned vnto verbes
partycples / gerūdyues / and supynes to declare / and
fulfyll the sygnifycacyon of them. ¶ How many thyn
ges longe to an aduerbe: iiii. sygnifycacyon / compary
son / forme / & fygyre. ¶ Significatōes aduerbioꝝ que
sunt: aut sūt aduerbia loci / aut tēporis / aut nūeri. &c.

C. ij.

Nōbres.

Fygyres.

Itiusmo
di ablati
ui nō exes
unt i i / nis
li metri
g^rā: et sic
bt sentit
serui⁹ in
scōaz edis
tiomem
donati.

Inuenit
infōū etis
am noi ad
iectiuo iū
ctum.

Salusti.
duosmap
ime impis
gtos deles
sit.

Interdicti sibi ipsi. **¶** Que sūt aduerbia loci/hic/illic/isthic/hac/que/vbi/in
Idem pa- tus foras/intro foris/obuiā. **¶** These. vi. aduerbes be
ruz hone- interrogatiues of place. quo vherder. qua whiche waye
ste pudici vnde fto whens. vbi where. quozsum whyderwarde.
tiam ha; quousq; how ferre. **¶** Que sunt aduerbia tpsis. hodie/
buere. nūc/nup/heri/cras/aliqui/olim/tūc/quā/dū/iā/semper/

mane/modo/vesperi/tantisper/aliquātisper/interdū.
Que nūeri. semel/bis/ter/quat/nouies/decies/vicies
millies. Que ordiuis. inde/deide/deinceps/deniq; des
mū/postea/preteria/primū/primō/secūdo/vicissimū/qd
separādi est. Que negādi. haud/neq; nō/minime/neu
tiquā/nequaquā. Que affirmādi. etiā/quindi/pfecto
quippe/certe/scilicet. Que optādi. vtinā/osi/vt/o/ssi
pro vtinā. Que cōcedēdi. licet/esto. Que adulādi. so
des/amabo. Que iurādi. polecastoz/me hercle/medi⁹/
fideus. Que demonstrādi. en/eccē/eccū/eccā. Que inter
rogādi. cur/quare/quamobrem. Que dubitādi & euen
tus sunt interdum confunduntur: quid/qui/nū/nō/nū
quid. Que dubitādi. forsam/forsitan/fortassis/fortasse
Que prohibēdi. ne. Que euentus. forte/fortuitu. Que
similitudinis. quasi/ceu/tāq; vt/belut/beluti/sic/sicut
sicuti/prout/perinde/acsi. Que vocādi. heu/ehodum.
Que respondēdi. heu. Que congregādi. simul/vna/
pariter/cōmuniter. Que eligēdi. potius/immo. Que
hortādi. eia. age/agite. Que separādi. seorsū/viatim/
vtriq;/singillatim/semote/pallatim/sensim. Que qua
litat; bene/pulchre/fortiter/oīno/care/viliter/misere;
mozose/pperā/expedite. Que quātitat; multū/plus/
min⁹/parū/satis/nimīū/nimis/balde. Que cōperādi:
tam/et quāmagis/maxime. Gradus cōparatiōis sunt
tres: positīuus/cōparatiuus/& superlatīuus. Que sūt
aduerbia positīui grad⁹. docte/pulchre/fortiter/& simi
lia. Cōparatiui. doctus/pulchrius/fortius. Que super
latiui. doctissime/pulcherrime/fortissime. **¶** Many ad

uerbis/zumccyons/ & interieccyos be of dyuers signifi-
 cacyos/ & therfore they may be dyuerfly named. as vbi
 may be an aduerbe of place: & of tyme at a coniunccon
 copulatiue/ aduerlatiue/ & diminutiue. ¶ How many
 formes of aduerbes be there: two. þ. primatiue as clā/
 the deriuatiue as clanculū. ¶ How many figures be
 there: thre. the symple as diu: the cōpoūde as interdiu:
 the decompoude as impudenter. ¶ With how many
 cases may an aduerbe be cōstrued: with all cases: with
 a nomynatiue case as en priamus: w a genitiue case/
 as vbiqz locoz/ with a datyue: as propitiuz vbi/ with
 an accusatiue case as prime hispaniā with a vocatiue
 as heus puer: with an ablatyue as procul dubio.

How knowe you a coniunccon. For he is a parte
 of reason vnderclined: that Joyneth wordes or
 sentences togydet. ¶ How many thynge longe to a cō-
 iunccon. Thre. power/ figure/ & ordre. ¶ How many
 powers of coniugacyons be there. copulatiues/ dylū-
 rtiues and interrogatiues/ with other that folowe.
 Que sunt copulatiue zunctiones. etqz/ atqz/ at/ ac/ ast
 quoqz. Que sūt disiunctiue. aut/ ve/ vel/ ve/ nec/ an/ neqz
 seu siue. Que interrogatiue. ne/ an/ necne/ anne/ nōne.
 Que expletiue vel completiue. quidē/ equidē/ vero/ aut
 quoqz/ scilicet/ numez/ profecto. Que aduerlatiue. sed
 tamen/ quāqz/ quis/ etsi/ tametsi/ etiāsi/ at/ verū/ et ces-
 terū/ qñ pro sed ponūt. Que abnegatiue vel exceptiue
 ni/ nisi/ quin/ alioquin/ preterqz. Que diminutiue. saltē
 ne/ nec/ at/ aut/ & vel pro salem. Que causalis. quia/ qua
 propter/ qm/ quippe/ eni/ eteni/ nam/ nāqz/ qñquidē/ se
 qdē/ quaten⁹/ vt/ q/ ne/ neu/ ncue/ si/ quū/ & qñ sumpta
 pro quia. Que cōdicionales. si/ sin/ modo/ dū/ dūmodo
 Que rationales. ergo/ ideo/ igitur/ itaqz/ proi/ proinde
 quocirca/ ppter/ idcirco. Que electiue. quā/ ac/ & atqz
 qñ sumunt pro qz. ¶ How many figures of cōiunccon

be there: ij. the symple as at/eni: the cōpounde: as atqz
 eteni. ¶ *Ordo iunctionū est triplex. Alie autē preposi-
 tiui ordinis sūt: vt at/ac/ast. Alie vero subiunctiui ordi-
 nis: vt qz/be/ne/aūt. qdē/quozqz/ & vero. Alie cōmunis
 ordinis: vt ergo/ideo/igī/namqz: tamē.* ¶ How many
 wayes may a coniunccon copulatyue be put bytwene
 vnlyke cales: thze maner of wyse. The fyrst whan the
 wordes sh include the copulacyon haue not one nature
 of cōstruccyon: vt iste liber est meus/ & fratres. Cicero
 fuit eloquēs & magni ingenij. The seconde wyse whan
 he cometh after a worde sh may gouerne dyuers cales
 vt tu es dignus laudis & premio. The thyrde whan he
 is put bytwene two nownes of place: whiche must be
 put in dyuers cales: vt cicero floruit rome et athenis.

Now knowe you a preposycyon: for he is a pars
 of reason vnderlynd: moost comynly set befo
 re other partes of reason in apposycyon/ and in compo
 sycyō. ¶ How many thynges longe to a preposycyō: ij.
 power to gouerne case & fygure. ¶ What case wyl a pre
 posycyon gouerne: some an accusatiue: & some an abla
 tyue/ & some bothe sh accusatyue & sh ablatyue. ¶ Que
 prepositiones regūt actiū: Ad/apud/ante/aduersum/
 aduersus: cis/citra/circū/circa/tra/erga/extra/inter
 intra/infra/iuxta/ob/pone/p/ppe/ppter/scdm/post/
 tras/vltra/supra/preter/circiter/biqz/vsus/secus: pe
 nes. ¶ Que abltiū casū regūt: A/ab/abs/cū/corā/clā/
 de: e/ex: p/pre/palā/sine/absqz/tenus. ¶ Que vtrosqz
 casus regūt: In sub/sup/ & subf. ¶ In sub/sup/ & sub/
 ter: whan they be Joyned with verbes or partycples:
 that betoken mouynge to a place: they gouerne an ac
 cusatyue: but Joyned w other verbes they gouerne an
 ablatyue case. These preposycyons/apud/penes: scōz
 absqz/sine: w certayn other stande euert in apposycyon
 And these am/di/dis/re/se/co/cō stande euert in cōpo

fycyon. A preposycyon in composycōn ofte tymes wyll
 serue to þ same case þ he dooth in apposycyon. ¶ What
 dooth a preposycyon in cōposycyon. Ofte tymes he en
 crealeth/somtyne he dymynylhed / and somtyne he
 chaungeth in sygnifycacyon of the wordes that he is
 cōpōide with: as admīroz / subrīdeo / dedīco. ¶ What
 two preposycyons come before a casuall worde the la
 ter preposycyon shall gouerne þ case: vt veni de vltra
 mare. ¶ What dyfference is bytwene an aduerbe & a
 very preposycyon: A very preposycyon in apposycyon
 may neuer be put without his casuall worde: & an ad
 uerbe may. ¶ How many fygyres of preposycyons be
 there: ij. þ symple as verbus: the compounde as aduer
 sus. ¶ All preposycyon in apposycyon be but before the
 wordes that they serue to: out take verlus: vsqz: & ten⁹
 whiche comynly be put after þ wordes þ they serue to.
 ¶ Also cum is put after the ablatyue case in bothe nom
 bres of these thre pronownes ego: tu: sui: and somtyne
 after the ablatyue case of this nowne qui / que / quod.

Now knowe you an interieccyon: For he is a par
 te of reason vnderclayned that betokeneth passyon
 of a mannes soule with an vnperfyte voyce: for Joy so
 rowde / wonder / drede. &c. ¶ How many thynges longe
 to an interieccyon: one sygnifycacyon onely. ¶ Signy
 fycacyon of interieccyons ben dyuers: some be of Joye
 as euay / euge / ha / ha / he. Some of sorowe: as heu / hei:
 ve. Some of drede: as at: at. Some of meruaylynge /
 or wondrynge as pape. Some of dysdeynynge or of scor
 nyng: as hut: bah. Some of exclamacyon: vnderpynnyng
 on / or angre: as proh. Some of cursynge: as beh: malū
 multo malo. All other may be reduced to some of these
 ¶ What partes of reason may be put as an interieccōn
 A nowne by hymselfe: as malū: somtyne a pronowne
 and his adiectiue: as me miserū: somtyne an hole rea.

Interdū
 etiam ha
 bīdat: vt
 emoz.

ppositiōne
 quā post
 pōnētur.

son bothe in latyn & in engliffhe. as proh deſ: atq; homi
nū fide: ah Jheſu metcy: ah good lord: and ſuche other
¶ An interieccyon may be conſtrued with all caſes: ex
cepte a genityue & an ablatyue: W a nominatyue: as o
feſtus dies hois. W a datyue: as hei michi. W an accu
ſatyue: ss heu me miſeꝝ: W a vocatyue: as ah cozidon.

¶ Finis.

¶ Additamenta:

¶ Whan I haue of befoze a propre name of a cyte tow
ne/ regyon/ oꝝ countre/ oꝝ ony other place/ yf the worde
that gooth befoze of/ betoken not the owner. I ſhall co
mynly take the poſſeſſiue of the name of the place: and
not the genityue: noꝝ the ablatyue with a pꝛepoſyccyon
as Johānes Londonienſis: non de londoniis: elephan
ti arabici: potiꝰ qꝰ arabie/ piſcis marini potiꝰ qꝰ magꝰ
Fragra montana potiꝰ qꝰ montis. But in ſome appel
latiues I may take indifferently the genytyue caſe of ꝑ
name of the place / oꝝ his poſſeſſyue: as pꝛefectus bybas
nus vel bybis: cōſuetudo foꝛenſis vel foꝛi: mos patrius
vel patrie. ¶ All noꝝnes adiectyues of the thyrde de
clenſon whoſe noiatyue caſe ſynguler endeth in et oꝝ in
is / & hath ꝑ neutre in e: alſo ſubſtantyues in at/ in al/ oꝝ
in e: except ſal: make theyꝝ ablatyue caſe ſynguler comyn
ly in i. ¶ All noꝝnes ſubſtantyues & adiectyues of the
thyrde declenſon/ whoſe genityue caſe plurel endeth in
um make theyꝝ accuſatyue plurel in es & in is. ¶ Eade
bor varie ſumpta poteſt diuerſay eſſe partiū oꝛationis
vt hic pꝛonomē eſt: et aduerbiū: verū nomen: & iunctio
¶ Aduerbium: & interiectio: et ſic de multis aliis.

¶ Enpꝛynted at London in fletefſtrete at the
ſygne of the ſonne by Wynkyn de worde.

